

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 7, 1864.

The Sons of Liberty in Court.

The trial of H. H. Dodd, of Indianapolis, commenced before the Military Commission in that city, on the 27th September. We have determined to publish a portion of the evidence elicited on the occasion; and we would earnestly urge everybody to give the record a careful consideration,—keeping in mind that Dodd, Harrison, Bingham, Bowles, Milligan, Humphrey, Gatling, etc., are all for the Chicago anti-Union platform and its nominees:

Felix G. Stidger testified that Dr. Bowles gave him the first information respecting the order of the Sons of Liberty. He was sent by Capt. S. E. Jones, Provost Marshal, to learn the particulars of the organization, and had another interview with Bowles about the 20th of January, 1864; was regularly initiated into the order of the Sons of Liberty. This was about the 5th or 6th of June; was instructed in the third degree by Mr. Harrison, the Secretary of the Grand Council of this State; first met Dodd in the office of Mr. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel; had a letter of introduction to Dodd from Judge Bullitt. The letter was produced in Court. The conversation witness had with Dodd related to Mr. Coffin, a United States detective who was to be assassinated. Dodd said that such men would have to be disposed of. The persons connected in this matter at that time were Mr. Dodd, Harrison, Dr. Bowles, Milligan, Dr. Humphrey and R. J. Gatling. There were a number of others whose names the witness could not remember. Persons were not admitted to the meeting of the order of the Sons of Liberty without a password; witness was at the time Secretary of the Grand Council for the State of Kentucky; was appointed by the chief officer of the State, Judge Bullitt, and still holds the position, if such an office exists. The Sons of Liberty was a military organization. It was in this organization that Coffin's murder was discussed, and it was decided emphatically that it should be done. There was to be a meeting at Hamilton on the occasion of Mr. Vallandigham's return at which Coffin was expected to be present.

At the meeting referred to, Dodd called on those who would go with him to murder Coffin. Only one man responded—McBride, from Evansville, Ind.—who thought he knew Coffin. He could not join Dodd. The witness, Bowles, Dodd and Milligan, went to Hamilton, but Coffin could not be found. There were two meetings on the day referred to. At the evening meeting they discussed the military organization of the Sons of Liberty. A number of speeches were made, all full of the oppression and tyranny of the Government, and that it was to be restored by force of arms. They expected a definite time to be set for a general uprising, in which they were to seize the United States arsenals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The rebel prisoners in these States were to be released and armed with arms seized from the arsenals. The number in the Order of the Sons of Liberty was calculated to be 60,000 to 75,000 in Indiana, Illinois was counted on as having a considerable number, and Missouri was believed to be almost unanimous. Ohio was not much counted on. Bowles told the witness that he had his command organized into companies and regiments; saw Bowles at Louisville. He was there experimenting with R. C. Bocking in the manufacture of hand-grenades and Greek fire, which were to be used in destroying Government property. Bowles said that the Greek fire had been used for the destruction of the Government warehouse at Louisville and of the Government steamers.

The programme of the meeting of the Order in Chicago in July was given by the witness who said Dodd had told him that Chicagoans had agreed to seize the camps and depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; seize the arsenals in those States; arm the rebel prisoners released, and also members of the Order and unite at Louisville. The uprising was to be general in those States and in Missouri, and as much of Kentucky as possible. The date was not fixed definitely, as they were governed in regard to awaiting for the rebel armies to co-operate with them.

At a conference with Bowles, Milligan and Walker, it was determined to go ahead on the 15th or 17th of August, and carry out the plan agreed upon, and eventually unite at Louisville.

At the Chicago meeting of the order, there were present Judge Bullitt, Dr. Bowles, Richard Barrett, of St. Louis, Dodd and John C. Walker. They agreed that the uprising was to take place from the 3d to the 17th of August, as should finally be determined by Vallandigham, the Supreme Commander of the order, whom they were sworn to obey. Dodd was Grand Commander, and Walker, Bowles, Milligan and Humphries Major Generals for Indiana, Bullitt had attempted to communicate with Col. Jesse, and a rebel Col. Sipher on parole in Kentucky, was initiated into the order, and attempted to get permission to go to Canada, from whence he designed going to Mexico and into the Confederacy. At Chicago they agreed that the order was to meet openly in the Mass Democratic Meetings, and on the day of the uprising, August 6th, were to have a Mass Meeting at Indianapolis, and carry out their programme—the design of the movement was to carry a portion of the States into the Confederacy. Bowles talked privately about a Northwestern Confederacy.

The Constitution, rituals, &c., of the order were exhibited to the witness, and identified as the genuine work of the order; also the roll of members of the order in Indianapolis, found in Dodd's office, which had been shown to the witness by Harrison, the Grand Secretary. Without concluding the examination of Mr. Stidger, the Court adjourned to 8 A. M. to-morrow.

Indianapolis, September 28th.—Felix G. Stidger, a witness for the Government, continued his testimony. Saw Mr. Harrison at Dodd's. He complained that the order was dilatory in their uprising against the Government; believed that they had not arms enough to be of service; Dodd said if they did not openly resist he'd be d—d if he would live under the present Administration. This was about the last Friday in July.—Harrison was Grand Secretary of the State of Indiana. In respect to the contemplated assassination of Coffin, he said they expected to find him at Hamilton, at the Vallandigham meeting; pick a quarrel with him, if possible, and shoot him.

The roll of the Parent Temple of Marion county, Indiana, was here shown to the witness, when he was asked to designate the names of such members as he knew belonged to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. He named W. M. Harrison, H. H. Dodd,

Joseph Ristine and Dr. Athon. A letter was written to Dodd, Bowles and Ristine, signed Dick, supposed to be written by Dick Bright, warning them against Coffin, saying that he was a United States detective, and reported everything they did. Wilson met other persons in the Grand Council from other parts of the country; an old gentleman by the name of Otey, Dr. Lemmers, a Judge Borden, from Allen county, Mr. Everett of Vanderburg county, Mr. Leech of the Burnt District, Union county, Mr. Myers of Laporte county, and Mr. A. D. Koga, of New Amsterdam. The witness became acquainted with these persons on the 14th of June; was not sure that Mr. Lassalle, of Cass county was there. He was elected a member of the Supreme Council of the United States. J. G. Davis was elected on the same day.

Mr. H. Heffren was a member of the Order; witness met him at Salem, Indiana, twice; he was the Deputy Grand Commander of the State of Indiana. He was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel of an Indiana regiment; told witness that he and Dodd had the right to call the Order together at any time they might think proper, and also said that the object and interest of the organization was to co-operate with the Confederate forces. The first time he saw the witness he took him for a Commissioner of Government property. Bowles, Dodd, Bullitt, and a chemist, experimented with Greek fire in a basement at Indianapolis one Sunday.

Without concluding the cross examination, the Commission adjourned to 2 P. M. on Thursday.

Indianapolis, Sept. 30.—The Commission pursuant to adjournment. The cross-examination of Felix G. Stidger, the Government witness, was recommended by J. W. Gordon, counsel for the accused. The witness had lived in Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri for some years before engaging as a Government detective. His occupation was selling dry goods part of the time, but principally in following the trade of a carpenter and builder. He enlisted in the 15th Kentucky Volunteers, 1st division, 14th army corps; but was detailed as a clerk from the time of enlisting. He was in the army sixteen months. The name of the witness assumed at the meeting of the Grand Council in Kentucky, and assisted in opening the meeting. He said that James A. Barrett, formerly of St. Louis, was their chief of Vallandigham's staff, and that Captain Hines, of the rebel army, had charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island. Piper said he had a communication from Vallandigham to Bowles, giving him charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, which was to be done at the same time. Hines was then in Canada waiting for the order to be given, and the time to come. Hines was afterward captured with John Morgan. Piper also said that he had attended a meeting of the Grand Council of Illinois; that they had passed a resolution that if Kentucky considered it advisable to resist the enlistment of negroes, the members of the Order would prevent the Illinois regiments, or Loyal Legions as they are called by the Copperheads, from being sent out of the State by the Government to enforce it; that the resolution was unanimously passed by the Grand Council of Illinois.

A conical shell, about the size of a 32-pounder, was held in hand to the witness. He said he saw a similar shell to that at Bocking's room at the Louisville Hotel, about the 29th or 30th of June. Bowles, Kalfus, Charley Miller and others were there. The lower part or butt of the shell, which being unscrewed, showed another, inside of which was an iron case to contain the powder. Round this was an aperture to contain the liquid Greek fire, and this inner shell being loose and furnished with a percussion cap, caused an explosion on its striking or falling on any object. This infernal machine was intended to be used for the destruction of Government property. A spherical hand grenade about three inches in diameter was here produced, which being unscrewed in the center, showed an inner shell furnished with several nipples for percussion caps. The inner shell was to contain the powder or powder and bullets, and the aperture between the inner and outer shell the liquid Greek fire. The shell or hand grenade on being thrown at any object would explode immediately it touched any object. Everything near it would be ignited. This infernal machine was also explained to those persons named. Bowles told the witness that Greek fire had been used for the destruction of the Government warehouse at Louisville and of the Government steamers.

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The witness understood from Piper that Vallandigham had knowledge of the insurrectionary movement; had given his sanction to it, and had supreme control. The particular day to rise was to be designated by him. Witness did not know that he knew of the action in this State, but understood he did of the action in Chicago. The unwritten work of the order is its signs, &c., and its secret insurrectionary designs, and armed co-operation with the South. Dr. Bowles said he knew of a man who would furnish arms of any kind and quality at any time the order would designate.

The committee of thirteen appointed on the 14th of June were to act in the recess of the Grand Council, and their acts to be as legal as those of the Council itself. Bocking explained his Greek fire at his room in the Louisville Hotel. Bowles said he was a member. Assisting the South was discussed before him, and he said his machine was the very thing. Bowles said they had tested Bocking, and sent him to Canada, and made him spend his money in testing this machine for the benefit of the Order, and to experiment with it for the destruction of Government property. Bowles, Dodd, Bullitt, and a chemist, experimented with Greek fire in a basement at Indianapolis one Sunday.

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Witness went to Bowles, who told him that they had agreed on it at Chicago. He understood that Bowles had a message from Dodd that the programme would not take place. That message was sent by a boy thirteen or fourteen years old, whom he knew. He met him between Paoli and Bowles' residence. Bowles said he might consent to the uprising if they got the co-operation of the rebel Colonels, Jesse Sippert and Walker, in Kentucky. Dodd confided the insurrectionary scheme to but few. He said he talked freely about such matters only to Harrison and witness. He did not confide much in Voorhees, who seemed to be in the confidence of the organization. The rebel officer who got the work of the order in Kentucky was Colonel Anderson, of the 3d Kentucky Cavalry, who knew Dr. Kalfus, who gave him the vestibule and first degree. Witness gave him the second and third degrees by order of Kalfus. Bowles stated that at the Republican bodies at Indianapolis, whose confidence he obtained, had said the Government would acknowledge the Confederacy if they were assured no Northwestern Confederacy would be formed. Piper had a communication for Bowles from Vallandigham, giving him the duty of releasing the prisoners at Rock Island. Capt. Hines, of Morgan's staff, who was captured and escaped with Morgan, was on Vallandigham's staff, and was detailed to release the prisoners at Johnson's Island. Piper told witness this at Louisville, when in Kalfus' office, on July 10th. Kalfus, Harrison, Bowles, and Piper, told me the O. A. K. and Sons of Liberty were essentially the same Order.

In the direct examination again the witness stated that no intimation or promise of reward had induced him to testify. Coffin's character as detective was first revealed to him and the Order by Dr. Chambers, of Warsaw, Ky. The Order had four different names, but he knew only of the Order of American Knights and Sons of Liberty. The witness then went through a portion of the unwritten book of the Order—the grips, signs, words and colloquies of the several degrees. Among the signs was that of the Southern Cross. At the time Bullitt was arrested he carried in his hand a hatchet, which was quite heavy. Afterward the witness understood he had gold in it, having cashed one of his checks on Montreal, and having the other on his person.

Geo. E. Pugh, of Cincinnati, was sworn and examined as to whether certain letters to Dodd and Voorhees offered in evidence were in Vallandigham's hand writing. He identified them as such, because he had seen them write many letters and had received many from him. The council for the defense were satisfied on that point. The only letter of Vallandigham's yet admitted is as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., May 31.
H. H. Dodd, Esq.:
Dear Sir: That District Convention is at last fixed—Hamilton, Butler county, June 15. Be there and bring friends and speakers. Don't fail.

[Signed] C. L. VAL. Your letter with names received all right. Jos. Kirkpatrick, of N. Y. city, a dealer in arms, was sworn and examined in reference to purchase of arms shipped to him and the Order by Dr. Chambers, of Warsaw, Ky. The Order had four different names, but he knew only of the Order of American Knights and Sons of Liberty. The witness then went through a portion of the unwritten book of the Order—the grips, signs, words and colloquies of the several degrees. Among the signs was that of the Southern Cross. At the time Bullitt was arrested he carried in his hand a hatchet, which was quite heavy. Afterward the witness understood he had gold in it, having cashed one of his checks on Montreal, and having the other on his person.

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This was the first or second of June.

The witness told them that it was the decision of Dr. Bowles that Coffin should be murdered, or, as Bowles said, that as he had been instrumental in getting him into the Order, he ought to assist in getting him out of it. Bowles told witness to tell Dodd to set two men on his track, and that he was to be made away with. Dr. Gatling was present in Dodd's office when he was speaking of the murder of Coffin, but did not think he took part in it. He was invited to the house of William Harrison, and had some conversation about the order. About forty or fifty members were present.

At the Grand Council at Indianapolis on the 14th of June, Dodd said that if Coffin had penetrated the secrets of the Order, he ought to be made way with. Gatling was present at the Indianapolis meeting when they expressed a unanimous opinion that Coffin ought to be murdered. There was no vote taken on the subject. Dodd was the only one who volunteered to go to Hamilton to assist in the assassination of Coffin. The authorities who had control of the Government, were said to be tyrannical; that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the Order expected to rise to maintain their rights.

The fall of 1863, and the third degree, in the spring of 1864. There was no essential difference between the O. A. K. and O. S. L. After he took the second degree in the O. A. K. the Order was changed to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. The same officers controlled both Orders. He was still in the Order and met last, two weeks ago. The place of meeting was in the woods. He had held an office in the Order: namely, that of Lecturer of the Vestibule. The organization was first contemplated to bring the Democratic party into power, and was only understood to be a political organization.

Afterwards the officers informed the members that it was a military organization. The authorities who had control of the Government, were said to be tyrannical; that they were trampling us under foot, and that we should have to resist by force of arms, and the members of the Order expected to rise to maintain their rights.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....OCTOBER 7, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON.
OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.
Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.
Third District—J. H. LOWRY.
Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.
Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.
Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.
Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.
Eighth District—M. L. RICE.
Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Mr. John Haly.

We publish the following commendatory notice from the Vevay (Indiana) Reveille, of our townsmen, whose name heads this article. The number of fine and substantial buildings erected by Mr. Haly in our own city is evidence of his taste and skill as an architect, and the fidelity with which he has complied with his contracts. A man of his persevering industry, and good taste as an architect, will always command business, whether at home or abroad. We doubt not that our Hoosier friends, when they again have use for such a man as Mr. Haly, will be able to command his services. We understand that the Court House, of which our Indiana friend speaks so commendably, only costs \$30,000—a small sum for a fine Court House.

The new Court House in this place is rapidly approaching completion. It is a building of which the citizens of the county may well be proud, being both beautiful and substantial. John Haly, of Frankfort, Ky., is the contractor. Dennis Haly is the Superintendent of the work. Understanding his business, and giving it his undivided attention, and employing none but the best mechanics, he has erected a building which is a credit to him, and which gives entire satisfaction to the County Commissioners and the rest of the people.

How stands the Case?

We should be very much gratified, if there were any way of arriving at the matter, to see a statement, made out in each county, as to how the case stands between the friends of President Lincoln and the friends of Gen. McClellan, in the employment of colored men as substitutes, and the enrollment of colored men to avoid the draft. We believe, if the facts could be arrived at, that it would be found that negroes have been employed in five cases to benefit anti-Union Democrats to one to benefit a Union man.

At last the Louisville Journal, the leading advocate of the anti-Union Democracy, has referred editorially to General Sheridan's victory in the Valley of Virginia, in commendatory terms. But it was done solely with the view of endeavoring to rob him of his laurels, to cast them at McClellan's feet! It has always been by appropriating other Generals' achievements that McClellan has been honored above his merits and deserving. Rosecrans's victory at Rich Mountain made McClellan the commander of the army of the Potomac. The labors of Kearny, Richardson, Martindale, Hooker, Sumner, Warren, Meade, Buford and McDowell gave him, despite his blunders and mistakes, all the honors of the deeds achieved by the noble army under them. And now, out of service as he is, living on the \$450 per month he is drawing from the United States Treasury, without rendering an iota of service for it, his sycophants are for robbing Sheridan of his well earned laurels to add to the borrowed plumage of their favorite.

It has been a matter of surprise, that August Belmonte, the Austrian Banker at New York, spent so much money to get McClellan nominated. He was the only man named for the Presidency that Belmonte could manipulate. An exchange, in the following paragraph, throws some light on the subject, and in all probability is right:—

A PLOT TO MAKE THE NATION PAY THE REBEL DEBT.—There can be no doubt but McClellan has entered into a plot with Belmonte, the agent of the Rothschilds (who are the heaviest holders of Confederate bonds in Europe) that, in the event of his election, a dishonorable peace will be patched up, so that the United States will have to assume the debt of the bogus Government at Richmond!

Much has been said about the drafting of soldiers, and the enlistment of negroes. Had the men in the counties where negroes and rebels and rebel sympathizers most abound, volunteered as promptly as they did in the mountains where few negroes are owned, and Unionists form the mass of the population, there would have been no need for drafting soldiers or enlisting negroes.

McClellan, in his letter of acceptance, says, very lucidly and grammatically that he will, if elected, "endeavor, by the operation of a more vigorous nationality, to resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth." It is to be presumed that, by the word "our" he means the United States, not *himself*; for certainly his own position among those nations has never been very commanding, as they did not know such a man existed till—on the strength of Rosecrans's victories in West Virginia—he was called to the head of our armies. But why does he talk of our nation resuming its commanding position? When did it lose it? Any man of sense knows that our country stands higher now than she has ever before done. The settled determination to save the Republic, no matter what it may cost in time, treasure, or blood, and the immense resources which this war has developed, have attracted the attention of Europe, and caused a deep interest to be felt in our affairs, while the respect of freemen and patriots of every clime has been won by our patient endurance of the trials to which we have been subjected. No one can doubt, but that for the fear which this determination, and the power we have put forth for the suppression of this rebellion, have engendered in the governments of England and France, they would long since have recognized the Southern Confederacy, or otherwise interfered in our unhappy affairs. They are now farther from it than ever; and just in proportion to our revelation of power in this great contest are these nations becoming more and more careful in their actions towards us. No, it is not necessary to call McClellan to the Presidential chair that we may "resume our commanding position among the nations of the earth;" under the present administration this position has been taken, and is now firmly established.

Mayor Gunther lately vetoed some resolutions passed by the Council of the city of New York, calling for a general illumination of the city in honor of the recent victories on land and sea, and thanking the gallant soldiers and sailors to whose efforts those victories were due. His reasons for this step are as offensive and indecent as they are unpatriotic. He says that the victories lately won by Farragut, Sheridan and Sherman are not Union victories, and that Union men can not be expected to rejoice over them. He intimates—and so strongly that the intimation amounts to a declaration—that the defeats of the rebels, of which we have lately heard, are mere inventions of "papers in the employ of the Administration," not to be believed or rejoiced over. He objects to any exhibitions of joy at the triumph of the Union forces over such traitors as Davis, Lee, Hood, Beauregard, Early and their companions in their infamous crime, because the effect of these rejoicings will be to acknowledge that these are victories over *enemies*.

Mayor Gunther looks upon them as friends, and wishes us to be very careful not to hurt their tender feelings! He also regards the proposed demonstration as a political move—all that is proposed is a rejoicing over the late victories of the Union arms—and fearing that it is a snare for the "Democracy," refuses to give it his sanction! Now, we have only called attention to this because Mayor Gunther is a representative man of the "Democratic party," was President of the McClellan ratification meeting held in New York, and is McClellan's intimate friend, and one of his chief advisers. But for this, the actions and sayings of C. Godfrey Gunther are not worthy of a thought—the trash and base insinuations of his letter might pass unnoticed; but as McClellan's intimate friend and supporter his views become important.

A large meeting of the merchants and business men of Philadelphia was held in that city, on the evening of September 30, for the purpose of expressing their sympathy with the Union party, and pledging it their support. Of the one hundred and fifty gentlemen who acted as officers of the meeting, seventy one voted against Mr. Lincoln at the last election. The North American declares that nearly every Philadelphia merchant who voted for Bell and Everett and against Mr. Lincoln will now vote for him, and work for the Union cause. These men evidently do not think that our country is on the eve of financial ruin, and that "the condition of our finances, the depreciation of the paper money, and the burdens thereby imposed on labor and capital," call for a change of Administration, that we may "return to a sound financial system." On the contrary, they assert "that not only the liberties and institutions of our country, but also the financial and commercial stability which are so important to the welfare of our people, would be greatly jeopardized by the substitution of new men and new measures, for those which have been long tried and well approved."

For a week or two there has been in circulation rumors that Georgia had proposed peace terms to the Government. These rumors were doubtless put forth by anti-Union leaders for effect. But the Governor of Georgia has put a quietus upon them, by publishing a statement that there is no truth in the report, as far as he and the other authorities of Georgia are concerned.

Capt. Dunn of the Provost Guard, and a man named Livingston, of the Military Police, at Louisville, have got themselves into trouble, by most infamous practices in their respective offices: kidnapping negroes and selling them as substitutes in the army in Indiana. &c., thereby defrauding this State and the Government. We hope they will be summarily and severely punished.

The Kentucky fugelman says the President promised on the application of Mr. Aaron Harding and Col. Wolford, that he would issue a proclamation

"Guaranteeing non-interference with the election in Kentucky on the part of the Federal military authorities or soldiers against the conservatives, if Gov. Bramlette would issue one guaranteeing non-interference on the part of the troops and citizens of the State against the friends of the Administration. Gov. Bramlette, * * * promptly issued a proclamation which was everything that the President could pretend to desire.

It seems strange to us, that Mr. Harding and Col. Wolford should make such an application to the President. The Federal military authorities or soldiers, to our knowledge or belief, have never interfered in the elections in this State; or if they did, it was only on a call, by the authorities of the State, on the commander of the Department. The President probably never heard of it.

But, why was the application made? Had the Kentucky "conservatives" in Congress determined last June to come a Napoleon's *coup d'état* over their Union constituents? And as Mr. Harding and his colleagues, Messrs. Mallory, Clay, Wadsworth, &c., had forsaken the Union party and joined the anti-Union Democratic party of Wickliffe, Harney, Heady, and company, did he and Col. Wolford design to entrap the President into a movement that would aid them in that *coup d'état*?

Captain Heady charges that Mr. Harding was elected to Congress over him by the interference of the military in the election. Does not his application to the President, after his apostacy, indicate that Heady's charge was true, so far as that the declaration of martial law, by Gen. Burnside, on the application of Gov. Robinson, Prentiss & Co., may have deterred expatriated traitors from voting, and thus secured the election of Heady; and that Mr. Harding now

wanted the votes of those he and the Journal, in the canvass of 1863, denominated traitors and rebels to aid in carrying the State for the nominees of the Chicago disunion Convention? It looks so to us.

As to the proclamation issued by the Governor,—which the Kentucky anti-Union fugelman declares "was every thing that the President could pretend to desire,"—when is it issued? And how can the people know that it "as every thing the President could pretend to desire"? We have only one side of the story; and that through the polluted and polluting channel of the fugelman. "There are two sides to every story," and we guess the people will not take merely one side to base their opinion upon; especially when it comes to them through such a questionable channel.

What is the matter with the Louisville Journal? It is getting as nervous about the freedom of elections as any old maid about some fair neighbor girl having beaux. In one breath it says Kentucky is going for the Chicago anti-Union platform and its nominees by an inconceivably large majority—some twenty to one over the Union ticket. In the next it pines question upon question, as to whether the election is to be free? We guess the Kentucky fugelman of the anti-Union Democracy is scared! It is all gas, about the anti-Union Democracy with the traitor Pendleton and the treasonable Chicago platform going to walk over Kentucky rough shod. Many good loyal people would vote for McClellan himself; but they can not and will notgulp down Pendleton—the associate of Vallandigham, Seymour, Wood, &c., and the pet of Judah P. Benjamin and Jeff Davis—and the Chicago platform. The fugelman sees and appreciates this fact, and it is now paving the way for its apology to the people for its monstrous misstatements about the anti-Union Democratic prospect. "That's what's the matter."

Major Gunther looks upon them as friends, and wishes us to be very careful not to hurt their tender feelings! He also regards the proposed demonstration as a political move—all that is proposed is a rejoicing over the late victories of the Union arms—and fearing that it is a snare for the "Democracy," refuses to give it his sanction! Now, we have only called attention to this because Mayor Gunther is a representative man of the "Democratic party," was President of the McClellan ratification meeting held in New York, and is McClellan's intimate friend, and one of his chief advisers. But for this, the actions and sayings of C. Godfrey Gunther are not worthy of a thought—the trash and base insinuations of his letter might pass unnoticed; but as McClellan's intimate friend and supporter his views become important.

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TURNED UP.—We see by a letter in the Louisville Journal that Hon. Garrett Davis has turned up in Wayne county, Indiana, amongst those friends of peace—the Quakers, or more properly, Friends! Our old friends appear to have undergone, in his whole intellectual nature, a radical change. But a few years ago he was a small specimen of the God of War. He challenged Capt. Simms to mortal combat, and, we believe, went out to fight him. In 1861, he issued proposals to raise a company of old men, to be lead by him against the whole traitor Confederacy; and was a rampant war man to crush the rebellion, and was almost "spiling" for a fight! But a change has come over his dream! Powell has fascinated him. He is now a peace man; has taken up the east off banner of the "white rag party" of Humphrey Marshall, Hodge, Preston, and company, and gone off to the associations of the Quakers in Indiana! Alas! alas! for the aberrations of the once gallant brave!

British Hypocrisy Exemplified.

We do not know that we ever witnessed a better exemplification of British hypocrisy than is exhibited in the following paragraphs, which appear together just as we copy them, in a despatch, giving the foreign news by the last steamer:—

RECEP'T.—The Herald's London letter says: "A gigantic petition is now receiving signatures to go to the President and people of the United States, praying for peace. It will probably have a million signatures."

PRACTICE.—"Two cargoes of railroad iron are to be shipped during the next ten days, and contracts are all completed for giving the Southerners a complete supply of iron. It goes through Wilmington."

Military News.

There is but little military news of importance. We presume the heavy rain storms of the 4th and 5th have prevented the telegraph lines from operating. From Tennessee we learn that Forrest, alarmed by a rise in the Tennessee river, is endeavoring to make good his escape. The railroad to Pulaski is working again. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad continues in operation. Forrest has not accomplished much by his raid.

The latest advices from Gen. Sheridan, are that he is again on the march, with fort-night's supplies. He continues to drive the rebels wherever they make a stand.

From Missouri there is a report that the rebels had captured a freight train on the Pacific railroad, and taken from it eight hundred Sharp's rifles. No military movements reported.

No new movements in front of Richmond.

Soldiers voting in the Army.

The following wise and proper General Order has been issued from the office of the Adjutant General of the United States army. Our State law also provides for a just and fair election, as well as for the punishment of any officer or other person who endeavors to restrain or intimidate soldiers from voting for the persons they prefer:

In order to secure a fair distribution of tickets among the soldiers in the field, who, by the laws of their respective States, are entitled to vote at the approaching election, the following rules and regulations are prescribed:

1. One agent for each army corps may be designated by the State Executive for by State Committees of each political party, who, on presenting his credentials from the State Executive, or the Chairman of the said Committee, shall receive from this department a pass to the headquarters of the corps for which he is designated.

2. Civilian inspectors of each political party, not to exceed one for each brigade, may like manner be designated, who shall receive passes on application to the Adjutant General to be present on the day of election to see that the election is fairly conducted.

3. No political speeches, harangues, or canvassing among the troops will be permitted.

4. Commanding officers are enjoined to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the elections, and that they be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline.

5. Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy tickets or prevent their proper distribution among the legal voters, or interfere with the freedom of the election, or make any false or fraudulent return will be deemed guilty of an offence against good order and military discipline, and will be punished by summary dismissal or court martial.

In one of Sir Walter Scott's letters, found in his biography by Lockhart, we find this passage:

"If a man of honor is unhappy enough to entertain opinions inconsistent with the service in which he finds himself, it is his duty at once to resign his commission; in acting otherwise he disgraces himself for ever."

It would be well for General McClellan to listen to this voice from the past which finds its echo in every honorable mind, and to apply it to his own case. A military man, and paid as such, and owing all that he is, to the present war for our Union, he yet holds his opinions entirely inconsistent with the service in which he is engaged, and stands on a platform which denounces the war as a failure and demands peace on any terms.

We have been asking War Democrats to read what the rebel journals have been saying in reference to their candidate McClellan. Let us now gather inspiration from the illustrious dead, and ask them to read the following extract from the speech of the late Senator Douglas:

"The conspiracy to break up the Union is a fact now known to all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

Compare these words of a dead statesman—a man whom you profess to venerate and love—with the timid counsels of the hesitating McClellan and the bold declarations of that "satisfied" disloyalist, Fernando Wood. "Judge ye whom ye will serve."

Some years past Prof. Espy, of Philadelphia, promulgated the theory that heat superinduced rain; and that, consequently, in time of a drought the kindling of large fires or setting the woods on fire would certainly bring rain. We have had some six or seven days' rain: Was it caused by the Governor setting the mountains all in a blaze, as the Louisville Journal said he was going to do?

The rebellion is near its last gasp, as the hand of the nation has it by the throat. One more clutch and it will writh in mortal pangs. We are asked, just at this juncture to relax the grasp of the Government, to do all in our power to enfeeble and enervate its military arm, deprive it of its strength, arrest its descending blow, and give it time to recuperate. Who but a madman or a traitor can counsel such a suicidal course?—Louisville Journal, August 3, 1863.

The above has only the fault of having been written a year too soon. It is very much to the purpose just now. As we turn over the files of the Journal we look with ever fresh and ever growing admiration at the prescience which could foresee events and forecast opinion with such accuracy in the midst of murky and turbulent times. The gifted seer of the Journal gave us more than a year ago, an impressive and faithful outline sketch of the characteristic doctrines of the McClellanites. We shall publish further extracts therefrom in due time.

Louisville Union Press.

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Louisville Union Press.

The Louisville Journal enters into a labored defence and apology for McClellan holding on to his commission in the army, and drawing his \$5,000 a year without rendering any service therefor. Stripped of the verbiage in which the defence is clothed, it amounts to this: McClellan is out of employment suitable to his blood, and he must have some pension to live on; therefore he must live off the United States Treasury. What say the people? What say the soldiers? How many thousands of the soldiers and people who have served the country well and nobly, now out of employ, have to look to their own resources, and not to the Government for the means of living?

The latest advices from Gen. Sheridan, are that he is again on the march, with fort-night's supplies. He continues to drive the rebels wherever they make a stand.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-ff.

W. A. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.

FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the Capitol of the State. Will be in Frankfort the second and third week of each month. May 13th, 1863-ff.

J. W. FINNELL V. T. CHAMBERS.
FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1863-ff.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office. May 6, 1857-ff.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-ff.

JAMES SPEED. WM. F. BARRET.
SPEED & BARRET,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ff.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-ff.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE. E. L. VANWINKLE.
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Office Frankfort and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-ff.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.

He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.

Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

Kentucky River Coal.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and other coal, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort. (b2 twf. S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentleman's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, holding it to its execution and the charge made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-ff.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN TANNER was committed to the Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at large.

Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d day of July, A. D., 1864, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

By the Governor:

E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.

By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion, weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly, and in the habit of repeating the last words of every sentence. At first the impression is made that he is simple minded or foolish.

July 24, 1864-3m-34s.

NOTICE.

THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard county, on the 27th June, a runaway slave, a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says he belongs to one Walker T. Johnson, of Harrison county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black complexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was arrested in Bracken county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.

June 27, 1864-326-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

In Equity.

Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defendants.

against

John W. Sanders, et al., Plaintiffs.

against

William Sanders, et al., Defendants.

against

Henry Sanders, et al., Defendants.

against

Tilman Sanders, et al., Defendants.

against

John W. Sanders, et al., Defendants.

against

William Sanders, et al., Defendants.

against

John W. Sanders, et al., Defendants.